

SPORTING NEWS

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT OVER THE COUNTY, STATE AND NATION.

MALTA, 13; HINSDALE 1

Malta had little difficulty in winning from Hinsdale on May 2nd. Hastings, of last year's Plentywood team, allowing Hinsdale but three hits. Chinook played at Malta Sunday. Hinsdale plays at Glasgow May 16th, and Malta comes here on the 23rd.

Box score for Hinsdale vs Malta game. Columns: AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows: Hinsdale, Malta, Total.

Box score for Malta vs Hinsdale game. Columns: AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows: Malta, Hinsdale, Total.

Score by innings: Hinsdale 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-13; Malta 6 5 1 1 0 0 0 x-13.

Two base hit, Easton; 3 base hits, Shrotridge, Allen; home run, Southwick; base on balls, off Easton 4, off Hastings, 2; struck out by Hastings 16, by Easton 9; umpires Blumenthal and Wilmart.

CHINOOK WINS OPENER

By a score of 6 to 5 Chinook opened the 1915 base ball season with a victory over Hingham. Spaulding pitched for Hingham and Navarre struck out 15 and Spaulding 13. The box score:

Box score for Chinook vs Hingham game. Columns: AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows: Chinook, Hingham, Total.

Box score for Hingham vs Wies game. Columns: AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows: Hingham, Wies, Total.

Summary—Two-base hits, Busher, Wertzburger, Downen, Jameson; sacrifice hits, Downen, Navarre, Spaulding; struck out by Navarre 15, by Spaulding 13; bases on balls by Navarre 2; by Spaulding 1; left on bases, Chinook 8, Hingham 8; hit by pitcher, Haggeman. Wild pitch, Spaulding. Time of game, 1 hour 50 minutes. Umpire, Dr. Huser.

Score by innings: Hingham 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0-5; Chinook 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 1-6. One man out when winning run was scored.

MADOC 3; SCOBAY 2

The baseball season at Scobay was opened Sunday, May 2nd, when the fast Madoc team defeated them 3 to 2. Arbuckle, pitching for Madoc struck out 13 men. The box score:

Box score for Madoc vs Scobay game. Columns: AB, R, H, E. Rows: Madoc, Scobay, Total.

*Batted for McConen in ninth.

Box score for Madoc vs Jackson game. Columns: AB, R, H, E. Rows: Madoc, Jackson, Total.

Hits off Brady 8, off Arbuckle 4; struck out by Brady 8, by Arbuckle 13; hit by pitched ball, by Brady 1; two-base hits, Middlebrook and Toots; home run, Jackson. Left on bases, Scobay 5; Madoc 4. Time 1:40. Umpires Smith and Jones.

GLENDIVE 7; SIDNEY 2

In a fast game, the strong Glendive team defeated Sidney by the score of 7 to 2 on May 2nd. Only seven innings were played on account of the cold weather.

Box score for Glendive vs Sidney game. Columns: AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows: Glendive, Sidney, Total.

REDSTONE DEFEATED

Outlook easily won from Redstone on Sunday, May 2nd, by a score of 9 to 1.



"Fink" Fischl pitched for Baylor against the locals at Baylor Wednesday and had the home boys guessing from the start.

NOTES

The fast Chinook base ball team will play here on June 20th.

Remember the big base ball dance at the Gibson Opera House on Friday evening, May 28th. Good music and a good time assured all.

Hinsdale will cross bats with the locals on the Glasgow diamond Sunday afternoon. Hinsdale has strengthened up considerable for this game and promises to give the Glasgow boys a hot contest.

The Glasgow ball team will play their first Sunday game away from home on May 30th, when they will go to Malta for a return game with that team. A large number of fans have signified their intention of going along.

Pitcher Benson, who pitched the game against Nashua last Sunday, will likely remain here for the balance of the season. Bencon showed some classy pitching Sunday, working out of several tight holes, and made a hit with the ball fans from the start.

The ball fans are all looking forward to the Malta-Glasgow game which will be played on the Glasgow diamond on Sunday May 23rd. Malta claims to have the fastest ball team in the neck of the woods and we take the stand "that we have to be shown."

Gene Walsh, who has been playing short for Spokane in the Northwestern League this spring, arrived here Tuesday morning and will finish the season with the Glasgow team. Walsh is one of the speediest little infielders in the game and will be a material addition to the locals.

The ball grounds have been pretty thoroughly worked over this spring and the grand stand and fence have been repaired and put in better condition than ever. Arrangements are under way to accommodate the automobiles that wish to drive into the park. An admission of fifty cents will be charged for each car and twenty five cents per person.

CHINOOK BEATS MALTA

In a fast game, the Chinook baseball team defeated Malta at Malta last Sunday by a score of 3 to 2. A number of errors at critical times lost the game for Malta. Hastings pitched for Malta and struck out ten men and Navarre for Chinook struck out nine. Only four hits were allowed by Hastings while Malta piled up eleven off Navarre, but these were well scattered. The score by innings: Chinook 0 0 1 2 0 0 0-3; Malta 1 0 0 0 0 1 0-2. Two-base hits Harrington, Parker;

sacrifice hits, Navarre; Hit by pitched ball, Hastings; bases on balls, off Navarre 4, off Hastings 1; struck out by Navarre 9, by Hastings 10; first base on errors, Chinook 6, Malta 4; left on bases, Chinook 6; Malta 12. Umpires Runge and Jesse James.

APPLY EFFICIENCY RULES ON OUR OWN FARMS

Montana is peculiarly fortunate in the quality of its farmers. This results, perhaps, because only the most robust and aggressive of a community ever seek their fortunes in new countries. The rapid advancement of many of our citizens owes its credit to the fact that, under the new conditions with which they surround themselves, the prejudices and traditions of the older states are ignored, thus leaving a free road to opportunity. In Montana, about two thousand homesteads, comprising nearly a half a million acres, pass from the unoccupied domain into the crop-producing assets of the State each month. This is almost unparalleled in the history of migration, and because of its magnitude, it is fraught with more or less danger.

Our land is tremendously fertile, our agricultural resources easy of access and bountiful in yield. Were this not so, our annual farm products of \$61,000,000, for a State which four years ago was accredited with having less than 400,000 population, would be impossible. With nature thus lavishly aiding us, it is important that we maintain to the highest standard the efficiency of the human equation. It would not be in keeping with our State supremacy were we to abuse this bounty by the soil-robbing and over-cropping tactics which have marked the pioneer history of certain other states. Neither would we be able to maintain the prominence which we are fast attaining if we fall back in our farm methods to the old-time farm inefficiency. Our farm life should be made pleasant, so that the boys and girls who follow the present sturdy homesteaders will not seek the lure of the cities. The farmhouse, where the means warrant it, should be equipped with modern home-making conveniences, and the farm itself will take on a new status, not only from the point of view of administration, but of profits, if it is machine equipped like a factory.

This is the more significant when we read the cost figures of raising crops recently issued by the Department of Agriculture. After a test on 5,000 typical farms, it was shown that the average cost of raising an acre of wheat is \$11.15. Of this amount, the labor item was \$5.38. The ten-year average farm value of an acre of wheat to the Montana farmer was \$19.98.

The cost of raising an acre of oats, on the average, is \$11.91, of which the cost item for labor is \$4.73 per acre. The ten-year average farm value per acre for the Montana farmer is \$18.90. The average cost of producing an acre of corn is \$12.27, of which the labor item is \$6.99. The average farm value per acre for corn raised in Montana has not been published.

Using these three cereals as a basis, we have a fair index to the general cost of farm operations in raising of crops. It will be noticed that the labor cost, even at prevailing farm wages, is the largest item which must be considered. The figures quoted represent Eastern conditions, where farm labor is unquestionably cheaper than it is in our own State. The problem we must face is to lessen this cost. If we are to successfully meet the competition of other states and come out of it with a profit, we must adopt the most aggressive forms of power farming.

Our land, before we can sell our produce, must be plowed, harrowed, sowed, oftentimes cultivated, and harvested, our crops must be threshed and hauled to market, and before we can do that we must have good roads. Each operation requires power, and each operation is an expense. Under the old form of horse plowing, the best that can be done with two horses is approximately two acres a day. This requires a walk, carrying a load, of sixteen miles, and, according to Government figures, the upkeep of a horse is \$5.00 per year, or sixteen cents per horse for every hour of work. After plowing, if a maximum crop is to be raised, there is great need for moisture conservation, the same land must be disked thoroughly and then drilled. Mechanical power would save on this labor cost which plays such a havoc with farm profits.

In a recent copy of that well-known farm paper, The Kansas Farmer, comparative figures were published showing the cost of horse and tractor work. Allowing even \$3.50 for the wages and board of the engine driver, as opposed to the wages and board of \$6.66 a day for a horse driver, the accompanying table shows that the cost of tractor power as compared to horse power would tend to eliminate from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent of the cost of the half dozen or so power operations required to produce an acre of wheat, oats, corn, barley or flax.

COMPARATIVE COST

Table comparing tractor and horse power costs for various farm operations like plowing, harrowing, and sowing.

Were we here in Montana only obliged to compete with our fellow citizens in Illinois and Minnesota, our problem would be more simple, but in order that the American farmer can derive a legitimate profit at all from his produce, there must be a foreign demand for our surplus, otherwise our home markets would be so glutted that we could not farm with profit. To break into this foreign market we must compete with the Asiatic laborer who works from sunrise to sunset for from ten to twenty cents a day, with the South American renter who does not care about soil conservation, and with the Russian peasant who can live on a cheaper scale than the American farmer would care to do. This condition forces us to farm with more intelligence and utilize labor-saving and time-saving cross cuts to

Department Store

LEWIS-WEDUM THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR GROCERIES

Department Store

OUR Dry Goods Department is full to overflowing with a complete line of all the new and dainty, warm weather

White and Fancy Dress Goods

Embroideries in Swiss and Organdies

27 to 40 inch Flannelings

Our Organdies, crepes and Voiles are exceptionally pleasing to those who seek and know honest values as well as desiring pretty new patterns and designs.



STYLISH SPRING WAISTS

Plain Tailored Blouses of fine sheer materials with tucked fronts and lace insertions.

New models with straight flaring V collars.



Middy Blouses Fancy Collars Auto Veils Collar and Cuff Sets

Pingree Shoes and Oxfords \$3.50 to \$5

Advertisement for Wooltex fabric, featuring the brand name and a small image of the fabric.

LEWIS-WEDUM COMPANY

LEADERS IN LOW PRICES

GLASGOW, MONTANA

which they are strangers.

In his effort to counterbalance the disadvantage under which international trade had placed the American farmer, he was obliged to search for a power substitute for horses and mechanical devices to do the work which, until lately, he was forced to hire men to do. Those who have searched in the right places apparently have found the oil engine to be the most economical substitute for animal power in regard to saving labor cost, and even more efficient than horses in saving time. With only one man required to handle both the engine and the plow, the average tractor turns over from ten to fifteen acres a day, using one pint of fuel per horse power per hour.

After the plowing, which in itself is only a part of their general usefulness, tractors will double disk and drill a field while the average team of horses are resting the third time around. They will draw enough mowers and harvesters during the most disagreeable hot weather to guarantee the preservation of any grain crop. They will follow the farmer can take advantage of the market, and they will haul it great distances to railroad centers, cheaper and quicker than horses. Beyond the operations of sowing and harvesting and hauling, they continue their usefulness by doing work at the belt with which horses have never successfully coped. They will increase the sales price of hay by baling it, they will run an ensilage cutter to fill the silo, and furnish power for the husker and shredder. How thoroughly useful they are in the all-around work they can do is indicated by a remark made by Professor Chase, of the Nebraska State Agricultural College. "Let me have a tractor," said he, "and I will plow, disk, plant, harvest, husk and shred, in fact, perform every operation in raising corn except cultivating it, by the use of our modern big tractors."

The last two years have seen a general awakening throughout the country to the availability of oil power for so many farm operations; in fact, it is a well-known truth that, in spite of the general lassitude in business, some of our larger tractor manufacturers are unable to meet the demand for certain of their machines which is now being made upon them. It is important that our state keep in the foreground in all ways which stand for progress. If there are good and bad ways to farm, we should seek out the good. In only this way can we fulfill the prophecy of our commissioner that we shall some day produce 400,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, 160,000,000 bushels of oats, and 60,000,000 bushels of flax. It is up to us.

TURKISH SOLDIERS.

They Are Always Prepared and Ever Willing to Fight.

The popular western conception of the Turkish army is something in the nature of a wild souave, marshaled in battalions and fired with a fanatical, homicidal mania. But nowhere in Turkey will you find such a conception realized.

The great majority of Ottoman regulars are singularly plain, unpretentious, unpretentious soldiery. On their heads they wear either gray bashlyks wound turbanwise, or plain fezzes or "kalpaks" of a yellowish brown color corresponding to their German made uniforms of rough woolen cloth. Their legs are wound in a bulky way with the same material in a Turkish conception of a puttee, and on their feet either short boots or the soft leather moccasin-like shoes of the Balkans give them a comfortable agricultural look.

Singly or in bulk, there is nothing at all smart about them, but they look exceedingly equal to the delivery of the goods. Altogether they appear as well able to fade indistinguishably into the landscape as anything human could. Many of them are Anatolians and some are ruddy faced Kurds from the Caucasus. Others come from the Taurus mountains, back of Konia and Aleppo, swarthy Syrians and Arab types.

Any one of them will fight at the drop of a hat. He would not have to change anything. There is nothing about him to polish or to be kept clean. As he stands he sleeps and eats, drills, marches and goes into battle.—World's Work.

A SMALL WORD.

It Has Only Two Letters, Yet It Is Not Easy to Define. To define one word in the English language one modern dictionary takes

eighteen columns of small type. And this solitary word upon which the dictionary bestows such a wealth of elucidation is one that hardly anybody except a dictionary maker can define at all. The ordinary educated English speaking person's knowledge of it could be expressed in about half a single line.

This second word is "of." If you were asked to define it—unless you are a dictionary maker or of an allied trade—probably you would have to reply: "Of? Whr. of just means of." You might add defensively, "I always comprehend perfectly what it means when I see or hear it and can use it correctly in speech, so what do I want to define it for anyway?"

But if you were a child your actual mastery of "of" would stand you in no stead whatever. You would be set to digging out and memorizing the things the dictionary had to say about it, or the driest and least informing of them, as, for instance, that in some cases it is such a kind of preposition and in other cases some other kind and that prepositions have such and such properties when they don't have some other, every bit of which you would absolutely and mercifully forget at the first possible moment.—Exchange.

Somehow the arms and ammunition factories do not seem to be worried about the war.

Relations between the old fashioned milkman and the hydrant are frequently strained.



Scene from the great western drama "The Bargain" at the Orpheum, Sunday, May 16th.